

A N  
A P O L O G Y  
T O T H E  
P U B L I C  
F O R C O M M E N C I N G  
*The Practice of Physic ;*  
P A R T I C U L A R L Y I N  
Gouty, Rheumatic, and Hyfterical  
C A S E S :

In which are related some recent and extraordinary  
Cures of the Gout,

Performed on Gentlemen of Credit and Property,  
By a Course of Medicines no less safe than  
efficacious.

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By DANIEL SMITH, M. D.

The SECOND EDITION.

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Printed for CARNAN and NEWBERRY, in St. Paul's Church-yard:  
Where may be had, by the same Author, *A Letter to Doctor*  
*CADOGAN*; and *Observations on Doctor WILLIAMS's Treatise*  
*on the Gout.*

[Price S I X - P E N C E.]

A P O L O G Y

TO THE

P U B L I C

FOR COMMITTING

The Practice of Physic;

TO THE

College, Rheumatic and Hydropic

CASES:

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and

Performed on the System of Gout and Rheumatism

by a Course of Medicines no less judicious

than efficacious.

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Printed by G. B. Whittier, in St. Paul, Vt. and  
by the same Author, in Boston,  
Garrison, and elsewhere, of John W. Whitcomb's  
care.

1834



## An APOLOGY, &c.

**W**HEN I wrote my Letter to Doctor CADOGAN, on the subject of the Gout, there was nothing farther from my thoughts than a design of practising physic: nor should I indeed have published that letter, but at the particular sollicitation of some friends, who knew how different my opinion was from that of the Doctor, with regard to the cause of the Gout and the effects of medicine. They observed that my recovery from the fits of the Gout was not like other people's; and, as they knew with what intense application I had studied the subject of this disease, they thought my remarks would be of considerable use to gouty men in general. An attention to this circumstance was my sole motive for the publication of that letter. At that time I had never tried the effect of my medicines on any one but myself; nor perhaps ever should, but for that public address, tho' I did upon all occasions

occasions declare my readiness to administer them within the private circle of my own acquaintance. All topical applications for this complaint were (before Doctor CADOGAN published his Treatise on the Gout) held as certainly destructive. It was therefore in vain to combat with this prejudice, notwithstanding my happy and speedy recoveries. However, in consequence of that publication, I had the pleasing satisfaction of receiving sundry letters from some very eminent and distinguished gentlemen of the faculty, expressing their approbation of it. It likewise produced applications from many people afflicted with the Gout, who now became very desirous (from what I had wrote) of trying the same means which had so eminently relieved me. I did not refuse the medicines to any of my neighbors, where I could be a witness of their being properly used; and I had the grateful pleasure of seeing their success on every one who tried them.—Their good effect indeed on some gentlemen was so surprising, that I shall not rest the relation of it on my single testimony. I am not afraid of any impeachment  
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of my own veracity; but the public have a right to every species of evidence in all matters in which they are interested, more particularly in those which regard their health, the most valuable of all terrestrial enjoyments.

THE bare hint to those gentlemen of the necessity of their testimony was sufficient; and they have authorised me to say, that every thing related of them in this pamphlet is strictly true. The public are certainly as much indebted to them for this candor as myself; as it most obviously flows from that liberality and universal benevolence which does honor to human nature.

THE first gentleman that tried my medicines was the Rev. Mr. CAMPLIN, in *Bristol*. He had a severe fit of the Gout, which attacked him in his feet, which, when I first saw him were much swollen and inflamed, the inflammation going off: I might now have made a merit of instantly relieving him; but such pitiful arts will never be practised by those, whose views are truly directed to serve mankind.



kind. I told Mr. CAMPLIN that it appeared to me his fit was going off, and therefore recommended it to him to have only the worst foot anointed, in order to see how much sooner that would recover it's tone than the other: at the same time I pressed him constantly to take the internal medicine, in order to prevent a relapse, by expunging from his habit the remaining peccant humor, which I was well persuaded was still there. He soon grew better, and the anointed foot perceptibly recovered it's tone before the other: but having neglected the use of the internal medicine, and being obliged to give an unusual long attendance at a funeral in very frosty weather, he caught a violent cold, which brought on a relapse of the Gout. He was now attacked in the great toe of that foot which had not been anointed, which was highly inflamed and extremely painful: the liniment was applied at a proper time, in order to prove it's anodine quality; it had the desired effect, and removed the pain immediately. In three days after Mr. CAMPLIN put on his common shoes, and did duty at the Cathedral: not many days intervened

tervened before he was able in a severe frost to visit a gentleman on foot, at the distance of six miles from his own house; and the next morning returning the same way, has continued free from the Gout ever since.

I do not from hence infer that Mr. CAMPLIN is radically cured of the Gout; I am thoroughly convinced no such thing can reasonably be expected in every constitution; and I cannot help thinking, that he who arrogantly promises such a cure must be either ignorant or dishonest; his vain pretences must arise from his want of a perfect knowledge of the human frame, the nature of the disease, and the power of medicine; or from a design to make a property of the patient, which has been lately done, to the scandal of physic, the discredit of the practitioner, and the manifest injury of the patient. I believe, however, that those who have brought on the gout by indolence and intemperance may sometimes get rid of it again by an opposite mode of living; I had once an opportunity of seeing this verified: A gentleman (I had the honor of being known  
to)



to) observing a laboring man very industrious, and of a remarkable civil deportment, made him his gate-porter: the man had now the range of his patron's kitchen and cellar, the produce of which he grew extremely fond of, and in a few years became very gouty: at the same time growing indolent and insolent he was dismissed from his place; and consequently, being obliged to return to his former abstemious and laborious life, he never had the Gout afterwards.

ON the other hand, I have known many instances of poor laboring men who have been (notwithstanding their great exercise and necessary abstinence) severely afflicted with the Gout. From these instances, it is demonstrable, indolence and intemperance produce the same effect in some constitutions which nature does in others, and which cannot totally be prevented by any means whatever; at least by no other means but such, as I fear no gentleman will submit to: happy therefore, unspeakably happy is it, that the power of medicine will give immediate ease in the most  
excruciating



ciating paroxysms of the Gout, considerably shorten the fits, and restore to health a languid gouty constitution; and that it will do this, my own personal experience, and that of the other gentlemen who have submitted to my practice, will most evidently prove; and will, I hope, exculpate me from the wretched imputation of being a vain and arrogant pretender to the healing art; an art which, when fairly and honestly pursued, has ever been considered as highly honorable, and deserving every liberal encouragement.

If an invidious reader should surmise I have made these reflections with a principal view to promote my own practice and the sale of my medicines, I can only say he does not do me justice. My former sufferings, and the sufferings of those friends who were exceedingly dear to me, have created in me a tender feeling for the miseries of gouty people in general, and a strong desire of relieving them: and why should it be supposed, by these miserable objects of compassion, that the great, glorious, and beneficent Almighty Being has with-held

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from them those remedies for their disorder, which he has so indulgently provided and given to others? I wish young people in particular, who are attacked with the Gout, seriously to consider those dreadful consequences of this disease, which so often present themselves to public view, but which, by a skilful use of medicine, may be effectually and safely prevented.

Thus much I may with strict propriety be allowed to say, as I have not for fifteen years past received the least apparent injury from the Gout; in the course of which time I have seen numbers of young and middle-aged people cut off by this fatal disease; and others rendered miserable cripples; a condition perhaps worse than death itself. And when I reflect on the pain I formerly suffered, and consider the apparent injury the Gout did to my person and constitution, how do I lament that those remedies now offered to the public were then unknown to me!

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THE next gentleman who tried my medicines was Mr. PAULIN, on the *North-Parade* in *Bath*. He had been afflicted with the Gout for twelve years: the fit in which I attended him had tortured him with little intermission for six months; at which time he was attacked again with great violence in his knees: in this situation every thing having been done for him, it was recommended by a gentleman of the faculty to procure my assistance. Mr. PAULIN was at a loss how to do this, as I had publicly declared I would take no fees, and was wholly unknown to him. Mr. GYDE was now pointed out as one who knew me: he kindly undertook the office of soliciting my attendance on Mr. PAULIN, and came express to *Ashton* for this purpose. Mr. GYDE was a person I had a singular pleasure in obliging, and therefore at his earnest request I waited on Mr. PAULIN, whom I found in bed.

He gave me a circumstantial account of his constitution, and the nature of his complaints; I assured him of relief, provided he exactly followed my directions, which he promised



most punctually to do: I then saw his knees well anointed with the liniment: In about half an hour Mr. PAULIN declared he was perfectly free from pain, and was able to extend his leg, which was before contracted. Three weeks after this he very politely made me a visit at *Ashton*, that I might have the pleasing satisfaction of enjoying his recovery; he likewise brought his apothecary with him, who declared Mr. PAULIN appeared to him to be then in a better state of health than he had been in for five years before: the same remark was made of him four months after by Mrs. PAULIN, and likewise by many of his friends at *Bath*.

It is natural to suppose Mr. PAULIN's recovery was much talked of, and produced other applications. One was now made to me by a very sensible and polite man in favour of his friend THOMAS GILBERT, Esq; of *Batbwick*, whose case he told me, was both a singular and melancholy one; for that he had, in consequence of a fit of the Gout, totally lost the use of his legs, had tried the hot-bath, the dry pump, and every other common method

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of relief to no purpose, and therefore despaired of any: He asked me what I thought of his case, and desired I would ingenuously tell him whether there was any chance of his recovery by the means of those medicines which had so remarkably relieved Mr. PAULIN. I candidly answered him, that I thought Mr. GILBERT's case was so bad there was but little room for him to expect relief; however that I would readily make him a visit when I should be enabled to be more explicit. I agreed with that gentleman on the day of meeting him at *Bath*, when he was to introduce me to Mr. GILBERT; which he accordingly did: I found Mr. GILBERT in his armed chair, exactly answering the description before given of him: He confirmed what his friend had related, and added, that he had been afflicted with the Gout for twenty years past; that subsequent to his last fit he was slightly struck with the palsy, of which, however, he was perfectly recovered. Soon after he was severely attacked with the gout, which held him for five months, and on going off left him in that miserable condition he then appeared in. His own account rendered his  
recovery



recovery still more doubtful : I, however, ordered his legs to be tenderly stretched out, in order to judge whether his Weakness was owing to a contraction or relaxation : It was some time before he complained of any pain, not indeed 'till his legs were almost extended. I had now some little hopes of relieving him, tho' I did not give him any, as I hold it an act of cruelty to feed a man with the hopes of a cure which is extremely uncertain. I assured him the internal medicine would greatly improve his health, and that the external application could not make him worse: He had great confidence in the remedies, and most exactly used them agreeably to the directions I gave him : He soon found benefit from them, and was enabled in about six weeks to walk across his room, without the assistance even of a stick : His general state of health is likewise so greatly improved, that the last time I had the pleasure to see him (which was not more than three months from the time he began the use of the medicines) he told me with a distinguished pleasure, that he had that morning walked a mile or more.

THESE



THESE repeated applications convinced me that I could not with-hold my assistance thus earnestly sought for, and successfully applied, without a manifest act of inhumanity; nor would my situation in life permit me with prudence to attend gouty patients at such a distance from my own house without a reasonable compensation. On these considerations I determined to present the public with the secret of my medicines, the method of preparing them, and the directions to be observed in their use and application. Here my friends warmly interposed, and observed, that as I had made those discoveries with great labor, and at the risk of my life, it would be an act of injustice to my family, not to make some advantage of them, more particularly as the gout generally fell on those people who were so well able to pay for a remedy. It was in vain for me to urge, that in my Letter to Doctor CADOGAN I had said, "If I can establish the certain efficacy of this method of relief which has done me such signal service, I intend to give it to the public for the benefit of my fellow-sufferers." Notwithstanding this

this plea, my friends insisted on the prior claim of my family, and assured me farther, that tho' I had declared I would never practise physic, yet the public had a right to call on me to retract that declaration, if it appeared I could be useful in the profession.

I SHALL not undertake to defend these principles, and can only say, that had my fortune been as easy as I could wish, I should have strictly adhered to my first declaration.

THE first step I took in consequence of my friends remonstrance was to propose the publication of my medicines by subscription, intending by this means that those in affluent circumstances might have an opportunity of procuring relief to their poorer fellow-sufferers, and that all gouty people in general should reap the benefit of my labors. This proposal was not accepted, and yet I am constantly called on both for my advice and medicines. For these reasons I found myself under the necessity of complying with the earnest solicitations of my family and friends

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to practise as a physician. But as it will be impossible for me to attend patients at a considerable distance, and being truly desirous that every person afflicted with the gout, may partake of the inestimable benefit I have in so eminent a degree received, I shall not scruple to supply such with the medicines as are beyond the reach of my personal visits, and will also furnish them with the most ample instructions for their use and application.

If these are strictly followed, I can with confidence assert every gouty subject will receive benefit from the remedies, provided their vital powers are not injured; and even in this case, their sufferings may be mitigated, and their lives prolonged. But let me again repeat the necessity of a strict and most exact attention to these instructions; since it will otherwise be in vain to expect success; for if you are determined to adopt them only in part, and at the same time attach yourself to your own opinion and practice, you will be as much deceived as that man, who wanting to drive his carriage up a hill, fixes one horse before



and the other behind. In that case, as in this, the ground gained by one, will be lost by the other.

With respect to the safety of the medicines, they are so perfectly innocent, that they may be administered without danger to an infant of two years old. I must however observe, that the least variation in their composition may prove fatal; and this I do not say without sufficient reason. This circumstance is mentioned in order to prevent unskilful people from administering such remedies as they may think like them.

I believe it impossible for the most expert Chymist exactly to analyze them, and I declare upon my honor and credit, they are not in any medical book whatever, and perfectly unknown to any one but myself.

I flatter myself the impartial part of mankind will not blame me for retaining the secret of my medicines (for the reasons before given) considering their inestimable value: Nor will

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it, I hope, be thought illiberal to furnish those with them, who from their distant situation cannot apply for my personal assistance. Indeed had I sold the medicines by common agents, the example of some very eminent physicians, both amongst the ancients and moderns, would have justified the practice. Among the latter I mention with respect Doctor JAMES, whose excellent powders have proved so extensively useful and salutary, which they never could have been, had they been confined merely within the sphere of his own practice.

It will perhaps be expected that I should give my reasons for preferring gouty, rheumatic, and hysterical patients in the course of my proposed practice. Their diseases I have more immediately studied, and therefore with some propriety can say, I am better qualified to treat them. It must however be supposed, that every man who has entered deeply into the science of physic, must be acquainted with the general method of treating most diseases; yet as the knowledge of human nature is



limited to certain bounds, and as perfection is not the happy portion of mankind, I am persuaded, if physicians would reduce the great variety of diseases poor unhappy mortals are subject to, into different classes, and each physician choose that class his genius prompts him to study, the divine art of healing in all probability would be much improved, and consequently the sick more effectually helped, and more easily restored: For a divided attention in any science cannot operate so quickly or so surely as that which is confined to a particular object.

Conscious of the limitation of human knowledge, I have chosen to direct my little share of it to the study of these diseases, diseases which (however singular I may be in my opinion) I am persuaded owe their origin to the same cause, an acrid and distempered bile. The two first complaints, some physicians have insisted on are the same, while others have contended for their being distinct diseases: in support of this last opinion it is observed, the diagnosticks of the disorder are certainly different;



ferent; the blood, however, both of gouty and rheumatic subjects is nearly the same, (viz.) extremely fizzy and highly inflamed. To say with precision what is the cause of the different symptoms of these disorders, is not perhaps in the power of finite reasoners. Experience and attentive observation have however convinced me, that the Gout and Rheumatism are cured by nearly the same means; the pain in both cases is quickly to be removed, the immediate cause of the disorder corrected, and the health of the patient soon restored.

It too often happens that these disorders are most improperly treated in their infancy, whereby the recovery of the patient's health and activity is often rendered very difficult, if not impossible. I must here remark; however offensive it may be to people subject to these complaints, that this error is principally owing to themselves, and not the faculty. The physician is seldom called in, till the patient and his attendants have tried every nostrum they have heard recommended for the supposed disorder. After they have gone round this  
circle,

circle, and have, in consequence of it, heightened the disease from their mistaken opinion and wrong treatment of it, then it is they call for that assistance, which, if it had been timely procured, the sick might have been easily restored, and those fatal symptoms been prevented, which were brought on by original mismanagement.

THERE is a common proverb in the English language which I will venture to pronounce has been the death of thousands: (viz.) that "At the age of thirty a man is either a fool or a physician." If this proverb was only extended to non-naturals, (as they are called) perhaps it might be just and useful; as it is easy enough for a person at that age to discover the advantages of living in good air, and that excess either in eating or drinking, too much or too little sleep, great indolence or injudicious exercise, and an improper exertion of the passions are highly pernicious: but the misfortune is, that men presume upon this proverb, and think it extends to the medicinal treatment

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of diseases in general a unhappy presumption! If those who are so fond of that proverb, and who in consequence of it so often quack with themselves, would but reflect a moment on the nature and curious formation of the animal machine, I think they would be less presuming, and more cautious in attempting to restore it, when it unfortunately happens to be disordered. If their watch is by any means injured, they immediately employ a proper person to repair it, tho' they have an opportunity of accurately examining every wheel, pin, and spring of this little machine, to find out it's defect. How differently do they act with regard to themselves? If they are disordered in any respect, they at once conclude they know the cause, and immediately apply the remedy: strange infatuation! that in the first trifling instance they give up their judgment, yet in the other, tho' of such consequence, presume on their knowledge of the human machine, which is a thousand times more complicated, and therefore more difficult to be understood. What can be more evident? does not every day's experience prove, that many gentlemen of the profession,



feſſion tho' formed by art and nature for the ſtudy of phyſic, often find themſelves at a loſs to account for ſome diſorders incident to the human body: in this caſe men of the greateſt ſkill act with the greateſt caution, and by waiting on nature and her operations, prevent thoſe deadly conſequences, which ignorant and preſuming people bring on themſelves and others by a haſty and officious adminiſtration of improper medicines.

THE various diſpenſatories which have been publiſhed, with the thouſands, and tens of thouſands of receipts for curing diſeaſes, have perhaps in ſome degree given riſe to this general itch of quackery; and could their authors have conveyed to the readers the means to judge of diſeaſes, together with the recipes for curing them, ſomething might be ſaid in excuſe for ſo general a practice of phyſic. But this art is not to be acquired by reading diſpenſatories, and ſtudying receipts: a clear knowledge of the hiſtory of diſeaſes, joined to a thorough acquaintance with the materia medica, and a quick diſcernment, are the rare qua-

qualifications necessary to constitute a good physician; tho' I believe it may be affirmed with strict justice that *Great-Britain* produces as many such as any country in *Europe*.

THE extreme difficulty of forming a true judgment of diseases is best known to such physicians as were just now described. They know that one disease has frequently the appearance of another, tho' springing from a very different cause, and therefore to be treated in a very different manner. This naturally leads me to say something of Hysterical complaints; another disorder I have professedly undertaken to relieve.

PERSONS subject to this miserable disease, I have constantly observed are of relaxed and delicate constitutions, of quick sensation, and consequently of very irritable fibres. From these observations it will naturally occur, that if, from accident or any other cause, the blood and juices of such subjects become contaminated, their constitutions must be injured; and the delicacy of their frame being incapable of making



making such powerful exertions, as are necessary to dislodge the enemy, their whole nervous system being tender and exquisitely sensible, receives the first impressions of their disordered habit. As the nerves are distributed through every part of the human frame, hence perhaps it is, that the vitiated fluids, more particularly affecting one part of the nervous system than another, produce those sensations, which make the afflicted person conceive she has that complaint, particularly incident to the part affected: how can we otherwise account for hysterical patients at times believing they are troubled with every chronic disease? That the nerves are principally affected in this disorder is demonstrable by the patient's receiving instant relief from foetid and volatile medicines, and by the return of their complaints, as soon as those medicines have expended their force, which generally happens in a very short time: and therefore it is that medicines of this tribe: never cure hysterical affections. Having carefully attended to these circumstances, it was clear to me that this stubborn disease would readily yield to a medicine so compounded, as

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to brace up the relaxed habit, correct the vitiated crasis of the blood and juices, and at the same time give a strong vibration to the nerves. Conformably with this theory, I most happily united in a medicine such ingredients as have always had this surprizing good effect. I have administered it to many hysterical patients, some dreadfully bad, whom it relieved in a shorter time than I care to mention; nor can I recollect one instance in which it failed of doing service.

I HAVE frequently observed too with infinite concern, that gouty people, whose constitutions have been debilitated by an improper treatment, are frequently afflicted with hysterical and hypocondriacal complaints; diseases, tho' not exactly similar, yet in Many instances much alike; and as both of them produce the most melancholy and horrible ideas, it is not to be wondered at, that such sufferers should wish for a fit of the gout, in order to get rid of a worse complaint. The methods however generally pursued in order to effect this purpose have seldom answered, and have too fre-



quently so shocked and disordered the human frame, that it has not been in the power of medical art to restore it; the consequence of which has often pushed on the unhappy subjects of these complaints to acts of suicide, in order to get rid of a life, the continuance of which appears to them more dreadful than death itself.

If persons laboring under these miserable complaints are not too far gone, I am persuaded it is in my power to restore them. Humanity (and not vanity, or an improper attachment to my interest) prompts me to say this. I must be weak indeed not to see, if my pretensions are ill founded, they must soon fall; and subject me to deserved contempt. Confident however of my Integrity, and the Uprightness of my intentions, I shall risk the consequence, and rely on the candor of the public, and on the faithful representation of such people, as may think proper to put themselves under my care.

*Ashton, near Bristol, May 30, 1775.*

THE following cases (amongst many others) having happened since the first publication of the apology, are now added to those already related.

MR. BURGESS, an eminent attorney, in *Bristol*, who had been afflicted with the Gout about eight years, was now violently attacked with it in both his feet. Having sent for me, he told me he had been just reading my Apology, and had from thence conceived great hopes it would be in my Power to relieve him: He said "his present fit was particularly unfortunate, for that the assizes were soon coming on in *Bristol*, where he had many causes depending; that the pain of the Gout was so excruciating, he could not turn his thoughts to business, notwithstanding it was at that juncture so essentially necessary." My visit to him was on a Friday, when he earnestly asked me "if I thought it was possible to cure him of this fit before the Assizes began," which he observed were to commence on the Monday se'nnight following:" I told him he might certainly be relieved, provided he would follow my instructions,



frictions, which I have reason to believe he did with exactness. The application of the liniment to his feet was very liberal, having used as much as I generally do in a fit when the Gout is all over me. The event was, that he was enabled to walk about his room on the Tuesday following, Wednesday to dine at a friend's house, and the whole week following to attend the assizes in *Bristol*, which he did without the least pain or difficulty, and it was indeed remarked by some persons in the Guild hall, that if Mr. BURGESS's extraordinary recovery had not been known, they should not have believed (from his alertness) he had ever had the Gout.

The Rev. Dr. BUCK, of *Bideford*, in *Devonshire*, who had been under my care at the *Hospital*, and having receiv'd Benefit from my medicines, and seen their good effect on other gentlemen, was desirous (from principles of real liberality and true benevolence) to relieve those people with them in his neighbourhood, who might be afflicted with the gout, but whose situation in life would not permit them

to pay for proper assistance. In consequence of this he took with him some of the medicines. Soon after he got home he had an opportunity of exercising his compassion on BARTHOLOMEW KING, one of his Majesty's Weighers in the port of *Bideford*, who came to the Dr. June the 29, 1776, with the Gout in his finger, and which he declared gave him the most excruciating pain. The Dr. then gave him some of the weak liniment, with which he anointed his finger, in a few minutes the pain abated, in a quarter of an Hour he was perfectly easy and slept better the night following than he had for six months before. Preceding this attack, his appetite was bad, attended with great pains in his head and stomach. The Dr. who is perfectly acquainted with the prognostics of the disorder, told the man that in all probability he would have a general fit of the gout, which he had been accustomed to have in almost every joint. The Dr.'s suspicions proved true, and KING was successively attacked with the gout in his left Hand and elbow, both feet, knees, and ankles: He now took the elixir, and anointed every part as it was attack-



ed; what will perhaps appear wonderful he found almost instant ease: July the 27th he was perfectly recovered, and had only a little weakness in his ancles, which I am persuaded from the advice the Dr. has given him he will soon get the better of.

Mrs. JONES, the Lady of Wm. JONES, Esq;  
of *Duffrin*, near *Carmarthen*.

MAYNARD COLCHESTER, Esq; of *Westbury-upon-Severn*.

WILLIAM MUSGRAVE, Esq; of *Burton*, in *Staffordshire*.

The above-mentioned persons have likewise authorised me to mention them as having received great Benefit from my Medicines; and it is to be observed, that Mrs. JONES, whose health was much improved by the medicines after a long debilitude, was again attacked with the gout: But in this fit however (which may be worthy of notice) it was confined to the extremes only, whereas in those fits which

had

had afflicted her for some Years before, it either attacked her in the head or stomach, and sometimes in both.

SELF-LOVE, which is almost inseparable from human nature, might prompt me to believe, that the testimony of these worthy people was given merely to serve me. I hope indeed their regard for me has in some degree influenced them; at the same time I am thoroughly convinced, a tender affection for those people who are afflicted with similar complaints, was the principal motive which induced them to do it.

THE relation of these cases, with the account of those people who have been likewise relieved, will, I presume, be sufficiently satisfactory to the Reader, and preclude the necessity of any farther publication, it being well known that no Person has been under my care either for the Gout or Hysterics (who has in any tolerable degree followed my instructions) but has received great benefit from the Medicines: and what particularly deserves attention is, those patients who were accustomed to have the Gout in their



heads and stomachs, have been free from it in these parts since they have been under my care; the most honorable testimony of which is in my possession.

I HAVE only to add, that my increasing endeavours to discover the true cause and matter of the Gout, have enabled me from time to time to make farther improvements in the use and application of the proper remedies; and that in my last fit, which was no slight one, I could readily dispense with my nocturnal attendants, a thing I had not done for twenty Years before.

WHAT farther improvements these remedies may admit of I shall not take upon me to say; by a chymical analysis the same substance with that produced by the Gout, appears in the food we eat, and the liquor we drink; and as all poisons have their antidotes, it is not impossible but a medicine may be discovered that will destroy the gouty matter as fast as it is generated. If I should succeed in so happy a discovery, it will give me the highest pleasure to communicate it to the public, not so much  
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from motives of personal advantage, as from those principles of humanity and sympathetic feelings, which cannot fail of operating powerfully on every Man who has suffered so much from the Gout as I have.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

**M**ANY Persons who are situated at a considerable Distance from Dr. SMITH, having suggested to him the Difficulties they are under in procuring his Medicines for the Gout, he has thought it necessary to adopt a Plan by which the Public may be more readily supplied, and for this Purpose has entrusted the Disposal of them to Mr. FRANCIS NEWBERY, Junior, Proprietor of Dr. JAMES's Powder. They are to be had therefore only at his Medicinal Warehouse, No. 65, in *St. Paul's Church-Yard, London*, being three Doors from the Bar towards *Cheapside*, and of those Persons in the Country whom Mr. NEWBERY shall appoint. Price Two Guineas each Box.



from motives of personal advantage, as from  
those principles of humanity and sympathy  
which cannot fail of operating pow-  
erfully on every man who is directed to them  
from the Court as I have.

# ADVERTISEMENT

**M**ANY Persons who are situated as a  
considerable Distance from Dr. JAMES  
having inquired to him the Difficulties they  
are under in procuring his Medicines for the  
Gout, he has thought it necessary to adopt a  
Plan by which the Public may be more readily  
supplied, and for this Purpose has entrusted  
the Dispensing of them to Mr. FRANCIS NEWBURY,  
Junior, Proprietor of Dr. JAMES'S Powder.  
They are to be had therefore only at his Me-  
dical Warehouse, No. 6, in St. Paul's Church-  
yard, London, being three Doors from the  
wards Chapel, and of most Persons in the  
County whom Mr. NEWBURY shall appoint.  
Price Two Guineas each Box.